



# CALGARY

*the*

# LAND of PLENTY

1907





FOR full and detailed information regarding land in the irrigation project referred to in the following pages, apply to the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, Calgary, Alberta, and for any further facts regarding the project, apply to J. S. DENNIS, Superintendent of Irrigation, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

## CALGARY, ALBERTA, AND DISTRICT

Written for the Hundred Thousand Club of Calgary.

By E. L. Richardson.

### The Climate.

The ideal climate of the Calgary district comprises as many beautiful, bright, cloudless days as any locality can possibly have, and still produce abundant crops.

"Sunny Southern Alberta" is not a name only, but an actual reality. Ours is doubtless the most healthful climate in Canada. With an altitude of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet, almost continuous sunshine, cool summer nights, no oppressive heat during the day, a delightful fall, and an extremely moderate winter.



Fort Calgary, in the year 1871.

In January and early February there are short periods of cold, sharp weather. Winter generally breaks up in March, with a warm wind from the west, the beginning of spring. The early spring flowers appear in March. May is usually fine, warm and bright; June and earlier are rainy; the remainder of July, August, September, October, and generally November, warm and dry. The sum-

mer, July to September, is characterized by hot days and relieved by a never-failing breeze, and cool nights, but the warm, golden days of autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year. The average temperature and rainfall at Calgary for each month for the past eight years is shown in the following statement:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
AV. Temp.	29.7	11.6	21.5	50.1	49.3	53.4	59.6	57.1	50.0	41.1	32.8	30.1
AV. Rainfall	.25	.45	.84	.34	3.31	1.98	2.96	3.83	1.64	.43	.69	.37

The average daily temperature for the last eight years was 37.4, and the average yearly rainfall for the same period was 20.21 inches.

According to Dominion government statistics, the average temperature between the months of November to March, inclusive, from 1898 to 1904, was only a shade under 20 degrees.

### Agricultural Possibilities.

Cheap land, productive land, and an almost unlimited supply, a most favorable climate, and an intelligent and energetic class of settlers, are important factors in the agricultural possibilities of the Calgary district. From an agricultural standpoint, the country surrounding our city cannot be surprised in Alberta, and the unprecedented rush for Alberta lands is an evidence of their quality.



Comin' through the "wheat".

It is impossible to obtain statistics relating to the crop of 1906 for at least two or three months, but it is generally conceded that the yields of grain for the years 1905 and 1906 will average about the same.

In 1905, within a radius of 50 or 60 miles of Calgary, commonly called the Calgary district, the average yields were: Spring wheat, 28.95; winter wheat, 31.12; oats, 44.16; and barley, 30.52.

The growing of the famous Alberta hard winter wheat has been the most remarkable feature of southern Alberta agricultural development during the past three years.

### Alfalfa.

Alfalfa, one of the most valuable foods for all classes of live stock, grows well in this locality. Timothy and clover grass also produce good crops here.



Method of Haying.

### Sugar Beets.

The growing of sugar beets have proven very successful in southern Alberta, where there is a million dollar sugar beet factory in operation. The saccharine contents of southern Alberta grown beets is from 15 to 18 percent. Potatoes and small fruits do well in the Calgary district.

Alberta grains invariably weight considerably over the standard, thus giving our larger yield an additional ad-



No better Wheat anywhere.

value, as the grain is sold by weight. The crops in this district were all grown without irrigation, and the average rainfall for the past ten years has been 19.75 inches. If no district produces the largest yields of grain of any part of the American continent without irrigation, how much greater our yields will be on the completion of the irrigation.

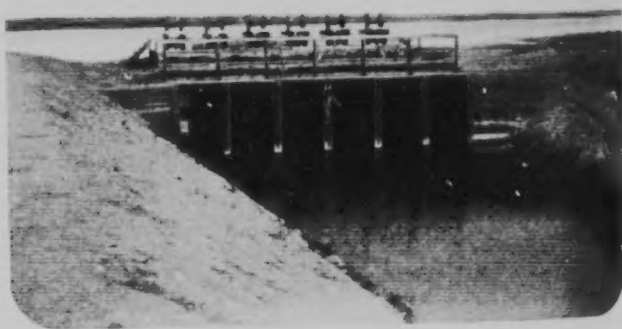
### Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Project.

This irrigation scheme is the largest on the continent. It includes a block of three millions acres of land, of which a million and a half can ultimately be irrigated.



Head Gates, Main Canal.

The cost of the undertaking will be approximately \$5,000,000. The western section of the project, comprising about 350,000 acres, is now ready. It contains 17 miles of main canals, 150 miles of secondary canals and 800 miles of distributing ditches. The water is supplied from



Head Gates, Secondary Canal A.

the famous Bow river, which is tapped just to the east of the Calgary city limits, and which has a flow of from ten to forty thousand cubic feet per second during the irrigating season. One cubic foot per second is supplied to each 150 acres, from the first of May to the first of October, and this supply is regulated by the Dominion government. The rate charged for water is 50 cents per



Alberta Cowboys on a Roundup.

acre for the irrigated portions, and the lands sell at from \$12 to \$25 per acre, which is the range of prices for land in other portions of our district. Thus we have the cheapest irrigated lands in America today, and the lands that are producing the greatest crops without irrigation.

#### **Stock Raising.**

There can be no doubt that the Calgary district is one of the finest live stock producing districts now available



No better in all the West.

for settlement. The valuable properties of the natural grasses on the prairies are preserved by rapid drying under the hot sun, and with a light covering of dry snow to aid digestion will produce a good, fat beef. Unless



The Corral on an Alberta Ranch.

crusted, snow is no detriment to the feeding of stock. Most grasses on the dry plains, with the exception of those which have running root stocks, may be said to be



Getting ready to ship.



"sagebrush" grasses. The great herds of horses, cattle and sheep that range on the plains of central Alberta, subsist during the winter as well as summer on these nutritious, naturally-cured grasses, and in ordinary years come out in winter quarters, having had no artificial shelter of any kind, in first-class breeding condition. Of course, the prudent farmer will always take the precaution to cut a quantity of hay upon which to feed young and weak stock, should the winter be particularly severe. Rough sheds are sometimes provided for the nights, and the stock fed in the open prairie upon prairie hay, straw or green feed crops, wheat or barley cut green and cured the same as



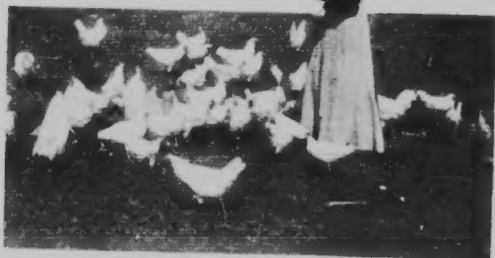
Branding Calves.

It is generally admitted that horses do quite as well ranging out during the winter as if they were fed, and the practice is, therefore, only to feed the young colts during the first winter.

The live stock associations for Alberta are also located at Calgary, where the annual sales and shows are held, thus providing the rancher

an ready cash market for pure bred stock right at his door.

The association sales of pure bred cattle during the past six



The climate is all right for Poultry.

years were 1,255 head, which brought \$123,746.50.

Poultry raising is a profitable industry here, as also is raising and hog raising.



The Beach.

market for the majority of farm products to the East and the Orient, the Calgary district is accessible to that market and will always be so, inasmuch as the continental railway to the West is established.

### **An Important Manufacturing City.**

Calgary is an important, already established, manufacturing center in the west. Other things being equal, proximity to the consuming population is a consideration in successful manufacturing. The westward's consuming population will be located East and west of Lake Superior. Calgary is an inevitable result of the present concentration of men and capital into the west and Calgary is going to be a natural distributing center in which almost every article is sellable.

### **Steam Power and Fuel.**

The west regards Calgary as a fuel supply center. Extensive coal beds surround this city on all sides and are available ranging in quality from the best to the true anthracites. Many Calgary industries are using steam coal at a cost of \$2.50 per ton. The R. T. & Co. have large anthracite mines at Bankhead, about five miles east of the city, which insures a constant supply of coal. Soft coal is also mined at Blackfoot, Sheep Creek and Knee Hills, all in the vicinity of Calgary. The Knee Hill is an excellent domestic steam coal, and will no doubt be placed on the market at a very low price.



Alberta Streams, "Meeting of the Waters."



Flock of 100 Sheep Affected

### Electric Power.

Electric power and hydroelectric plants as well as other power plants, large steam plants, power plants, etc., are being constructed, with the result that the electric power is being produced in great quantities and is being put to use in the various industries and in the power plants. The electric power is being used in the various industries and in the power plants. The electric power is being used in the various industries and in the power plants.

### Natural Gas.

The large quantities of gas in the vicinity of Calgary are being produced in great quantities and are being put to use in the various industries and in the power plants. The gas is being used in the various industries and in the power plants.

### Raw Material.

Raw material, such as wool, which is produced in great quantities and is being put to use in the various industries and in the power plants. The wool is being used in the various industries and in the power plants.

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### Calgary from an Educational Standpoint.

Calgary is a city of great educational importance. It is a city of great educational importance. It is a city of great educational importance. It is a city of great educational importance.

opened on May 24, 1906, cost about \$70,000. Wood school building cost \$40,000, and the total cost about \$80,000. The other two schools are being completed, and built of solid brick, and would look well beside the first school building in American cities.

### Public Schools.

There are 12 public schools in Calgary, three of which are housed in rented buildings, but the main equipment is thoroughly up to date, and the others are new as well equipped and doing good work as the schools in our largest cities. English is also taught in our public schools.



Conditions for Horse-ranching are perfect.

### Normal School.

Our Normal school is at present housed in part of the new Central school, and about 100 attend. Five or six teachers are here. A beautiful new stone school is about to be completed, which when complete will cost at least \$150,000, and be one of the best Normal school buildings in the West.

### Western Canada College.

Western Canada college for boys is a leading institution in the province. About \$25,000 has already been expended on buildings, which are located in the south.

western part of the city. The grounds, comprising 20 acres, which will be very beautiful, and where plans have been carried out. Already several fruit trees have been planted.

### **St. Hilda's College.**

St. Hilda's college for girls has accumulated about 35 resident students. At the present time, 50 girls attending this institution, when it has 75 day students. The buildings occupied cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and the grounds cover a block in the western part of the city. They are doing instruction in physical culture and dancing. A mark of the standing of this institution, it may be mentioned that all the students in music, who were examined by Messrs. Forthington and Lipp, of the London Conservatory of Music, passed with honors.

### **The Convent.**

The importance of this institution will be understood when it is stated that at present there are no less than 287 students in daily attendance, 60 of these being resident pupils. Fourteen teachers are employed in general music, and the regular educational work.

### **Alberta's Commercial and Industrial Capital.**

It is not necessary to state that Calgary will become an important commercial and industrial point in Alberta.

However dense the population of Western Canada may become, cities, big cities, will not be poor. Railway construction is proceeding so rapidly, and the commanding geographical position of the embryo developing center is clearly indicated. Here will localities and industries naturally locate. Here they find they most economically and efficiently serve a great and growing population. Distributing centers every hundred miles, such as were established in the East, through the necessity prior to the advent of railways, will be a feature of Western development.

In 1902, the erection of who's-else warehouses was named, with the result that today we have at least eight wholesale firms doing business here. The Alberta branch of the Commercial Travellers' Association is located here.

To use the words of the editor of the "Edmonton Times" in a recent issue, "the banking returns, too, are the surest thermometer of its commercial worth. The establishment of a clearing house is the first step."

"This city has finally passed from infancy into the region of sturdy adolescence." Calgary passed that stage in April last, when her first week's clearing house returns were \$722,379. The percentage increase between an average week in May and October, and May and November at the following points, are as follows:

Our October clearings were \$5,690,414 larger than Victoria, B. C., St. John, N. B., Lincoln, Neb., Davenport, Ia., London, Ont., etc., cities twice and three times its size.

The value of buildings erected in 1906 is \$2,242,988, a million dollars more than in 1905.



A busy street in Calgary.

In amount of express business, Calgary stands seventh in Canada, ahead of Vancouver, Halifax, Hamilton, St. John, London, Kingston, etc.

The freight distributed from Calgary in September, 1906, was 48 per cent greater than September, 1905.

The monthly Custom House receipts in October, 1905, were \$16,217.82, and were \$35,651.33 in October, 1906, an increase of 85 per cent; and were \$19,845.92 in November, 1905, and \$38,000.79 in November, 1906, or 91 1-3 per cent increase.

In the face of the foregoing facts, it is reasonable to say that we are going to have a city of 100,000 population within a few years. Is there not a desire in your heart to see this city? In setting the date of your visit, one point to be remembered, and it is this,—there is only one "Last West." If you postpone your trip, hundreds of others will not.

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